

7 dead in campus killings

FULLERTON, California, July 13 (AFP). — University library clerk Edward Charles Allaway yesterday shot to death seven of his colleagues here, alleging that they broke up his marriage.

Allaway gave himself up to the police after the massacre in the library basement. Two others were wounded by bullets from his 22 rifle, as Allaway screamed "I'm going to get you sons of bitches for messing around with my wife."

His wife Bonnie, 22, recently sought a divorce.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Heart transplant man dies

CAPE TOWN, July 13 (R). — Heart transplant patient Jack Batters died in Groote Schuur hospital yesterday, two months after receiving a second heart, the hospital announced today.

Mr. Batters, 46, was the seventh man to undergo a double-heart transplant, in which a donor heart is inserted alongside the patient's own, ailing heart.

Mr. Batters leaves a wife and two sons.

Fighting continues to dominate scene in Lebanon; Phalangist figure killed

BEIRUT, July 13 (Agencies). — Lebanese rightist and allied forces raged today in the north-eastern Lebanese city of Tripoli today, 1976 before the besieged Palestinian camp of Tal Al Zaatar in East Beirut. The Phalangist shot Phalangist leader and Military Council Chairman William Hawi dead.

Two PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat had a telephone conversation with one of the leaders of the Phalangist, a telephatic in a possible move towards same rapprochement.

Mr. Arafat talked with Alexander Gemayel, nephew of Phalangist head Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist, Phalangist radio said. The nephew is a charge of militia supplies.

Just as Savage street fighting meanwhile raged today in the historic east Lebanese city of Baalbek, as citizens joined leftist and Palestinian fighters trying to repulse attacking best plights tanks and troops, a Palestinian spokesman said here.

The spokesman said the inhabitants of the town, famous for its 19th-century ruins, had suffered heavy casualties in the fighting.

A Palestinian spokesman also said, the defenders of Tal Al Zaatar camp, besieged for three weeks by Phalangist forces, had retaken a strip of land over 100 metres wide on the west side of the camp in a counter-attack yesterday.

Eye-witnesses said they had seen about 35 people from inside the camp who had surrendered to the rightists being handed over to international Red Cross officials. It was not clear whether they were fighters or civilians.

The Phalangist Military Council Chairman William Hawi was "murdered" while supervising the surrender of some defenders in Tal Al Zaatar, the Phalangist radio station the Voice of Lebanon charged. The Phalangists had hoisted a white flag when one of them shot Mr. Hawi through the head, the broadcast said. He was one of the founders of the party.

An official Palestinian spokesman in Cairo also confirmed that Mr. Hawi had been killed, and added that the defenders of Tal Al Zaatar were holding out against continuing Phalangist attacks.

A week after Lebanese leftists and Palestinians seized the rightist city of Shekka, conservative and mainly Christian militia back-

ed by "loyalist" regulars of the Lebanese Army have fought their way from there back to the outskirts of Tripoli, 15 kilometres north of Shekka.

Communications issued by both sides said that fighting had reached the southern edge of Tripoli. The conservatives apparently had regained all the ground lost a week ago, and also occupied much of the Koura plateau, until now a bastion of leftwing Christians.

While the conservatives advanced south and to the east of Tripoli, allied soldiers were attacking north of the port city around the Palestinian camps at Nahr Al Bared and Baddaoui, the Voice of Palestine radio charged.

A rightwing radio supporting President Suleiman Franjeh also said today that rightist forces advancing northwards through the Koura district had reached the southern approaches to Tripoli. Palestinian sources indicated

Syria-PLO reconciliation meet urged by Arab League

CAIRO, July 13, (R). — An Arab League committee today called for a conference, to be held within three days, aimed at ending the dispute between Syria and the Palestinians.

But four of the countries called on to help the two sides get together declined to take part, informed sources said.

The league's drafting committee suggested that the conference of reconciliation be attended by Bahrain, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Kuwait and Egypt.

But when the Arab foreign ministers — meeting here on how to resolve the conflict in Lebanon — met to consider the committee's recommendation, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Saudi Arabia declined to take part, the sources added.

The drafting committee was made up of Syria, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Observers here believed Egypt and Saudi Arabia preferred to play their roles behind the scenes and not to be openly involved for fear of possible failure. Algeria was among the first

they were resisting the advance but said they expected Dedde, a village about six kilometres south of Tripoli, to fall at any time.

Leftist sources on the spot said that near the southern city of Sidon, a fire at the Zaharani oil refinery was still burning today, four days after the plant was shelled for the second time in a week by artillery and rocket batteries stationed in the nearby hills.

A Reuters correspondent visited the seriously damaged refinery which, he was told, was struck by almost 100 rockets within a ten-minute period last Friday.

Officials said it would take two years to repair the refinery, which had supplied most of the fuel used in areas of southern Lebanon and Beirut controlled by the leftist-Palestinian alliance. Fuel in those areas is now scarce and very expensive.

A local commander of Fateh told (Continued on page 6)

countries to suggest a Syrian-Palestinian dialogue confined to the two sides.

There was no immediate explanation of the Tunisian attitude.

Mr. Ribhi Awad, Cairo representative of Fateh, said the PLO agreed to the reconciliation conference provided there was an Arab guarantee for a complete Syrian troops withdrawal from Lebanon, with a set time-table.

Other Palestinian conditions included the protection of the Palestinian-Lebanese leftwing alliance, and the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, he added.

Syria was reported to be opposed to any reference in a league resolution to a withdrawal of its forces in Lebanon.

The ministers, who met for six hours today, failed again to agree on the drafting committee's report and decided to meet later tonight.

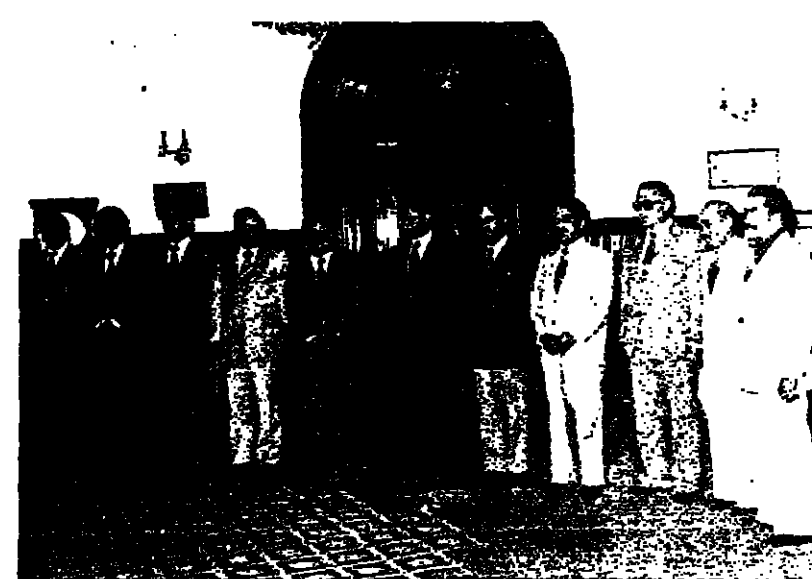
The report called for a ceasefire in Lebanon, the sources said, and for Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad to continue his mediation efforts.

The sources said Kuwait was pressing for the full council to (Continued on page 6)

Rifai resigns, Badran forms new cabinet



H.M. King Hussein, H.H. Prince Hassan are seen at the swearing-in ceremony.



H.M. King Hussein is pictured with members of the new cabinet.

AMMAN, July 13 — Prime Minister Zeid Rifai resigned Tuesday and His Majesty King Hussein asked Mr. Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Cabinet, to form a new government.

Mr. Badran, 42, began consultations immediately to form his new government team.

Mr. Rifai, who has been premier since May 1973, has presided in the last year over Jordan's rapprochement with Syria.

Mr. Badran, who comes from Jarash, has held a number of government posts before, including minister of education. This is the first time he holds the office of prime minister.

His other former posts include director of intelligence, adviser to the King on national security, and head of the office for occupied territories affairs.

In his letter of resignation to His Majesty King Hussein, outgoing Prime Minister Zeid Rifai referred to the various achievements of his cabinet during the three years it has assumed responsibility.

Acting upon the King's directives, Mr. Rifai and the outgoing cabinet had normalised relations with other Arab countries when these relations had been in a deteriorating state at the time of his appointment, Mr. Rifai said.

The outgoing cabinet had also followed His Majesty's policy of normalisation by deepening bro-

ing him of His Majesty's full ap- therly relations with the Syrian Arab Republic.

Mr. Rifai referred, in addition, to the various economic projects which his cabinet had launched ; most important of which was the five-year plan which is designed to lead Jordan to economic self-sufficiency.

Mr. Rifai concluded his letter to the King by mentioning his need for rest and, by proffering his resignation.

Mr. Rifai thanked the King, on behalf of himself and the other members of the cabinet, for the

confidence His Majesty had bestowed upon him.

In his letter accepting Mr. Rifai's resignation, King Hussein praised the outgoing premier for the efforts he had made towards carrying out his duties at a time when the nation was passing through difficult circumstances on local, Arab, and international levels.

His Majesty said that he has accepted Mr. Rifai's request for a rest from uninterrupted official duty and, therefore, has decided to accept his resignation, assur-

ing him of His Majesty's full ap- therly relations with the Syrian Arab Republic.

In his letter of appointment to Mr. Badran, King Hussein stressed the need for continuity in government, singling out the issues of economic development, the extension of services to the citizens and the role of the army in national defence and the defence of the Arab nation as a whole.

He expressed satisfaction at the state of relations with sister Arab states and the normalisation of relations with other countries of the world. He reiterated the importance of Arab solidarity in the service of the national cause.

His Majesty ended his letter by asking Mr. Badran to submit a list of his nominations for the new cabinet posts.

In his letter to the King accepting his appointment as Prime Minister, Mr. Mudar Badran expressed his thanks for the trust which His Majesty has shown in him by requesting him to form the new cabinet.

He said that he regarded this appointment as a great responsibility which he cannot undertake without His Majesty's continuous support and guidance.

He concluded by promising to discharge his duties to the best of his abilities and by submitting the names of the ministers he had chosen to serve with him in the new cabinet.

A Royal Decree was issued Tuesday appointing a new cabinet.

The constitution of the cabinet is as follows :

Mr. Mudar Badran	Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence Minister
Mr. Zuqan Hindawi	Minister of Education
Mr. Adnan Abu Awdeh	Minister of Culture and Information
Mr. Muhammad Bashir	Minister of Health
Mr. Salem Musadeh	Minister of Finance
Mr. Ghaleb Barakat	Minister of Tourism and Antiquities
Mr. Ahmad Shobaki	Minister of Public Works
Mr. Ahmad Abdul Karim Tarawneh	Minister of Justice
Mr. Marwan Al Hmud	Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs
Mr. Mahmud Al Hawamdeh	Minister of Transport
Dr. Rajai' Muasher	Minister of Industry and Commerce
Mr. Salah Jumaa	Minister of Agriculture and Supply
Mr. Hassan Ibrahim	Minister of Construction and Development and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Mr. Isam Ajlouni	Minister of Labour
Mr. Kamel Al Sharif	Minister of Waqf and Islamic Affairs and Holy Places
Mr. Marwan Qasem	Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs
Mr. Sulaiman Arar	Minister of the Interior
Mr. Abdul Rauf Rawabdeh	Minister of Transport

The new cabinet was sworn in before His Majesty King Hussein and in the presence of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Three other Royal Decrees were issued Tuesday appointing Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Chief of the Royal Hashemite Cabinet, Mr. Amer Khammash Minister of the Royal Hashemite Court and Mr. Salah Abu Zaid Press Advisor to the King.



Outgoing Premier Zeid Rifai



Premier Mudar Badran

Britain asks U.N. to condemn hijacking

DELEGATES IN ACTION — U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, William Scranton, (top) and his British counterpart, Ivor Richard, (bottom) are shown during the Security Council debate in New York, Monday on the Israeli raid on Entebbe airport. (AP wire-photo).

UNITED NATIONS, July 13 (R). — Britain's initiative in asking the United Nations Security Council to condemn hijacking could have repercussions for more than 500 Britons living in Uganda, diplomats here said today.

British Ambassador Ivor Richard told the Security Council last night that the second secretary in the British high commission in Kampala and his wife, and two

other British residents had been told to leave Uganda.

Mr. Richard said there had also been "serious threats against the British community in general" by the Uganda authorities.

He said it was a "particularly sinister aspect of these threats" that they coincided with the Security Council debate on African charges that Israel committed aggression in the July 4 command raid in Entebbe Airport which rescued more than 100 hostages from a hijacked Airbus.

The expelled Second Secretary, Mr. Peter Chandley, was the British diplomat who reported to London that he had seen Mrs. Doris Bloch in a Uganda hospital hours after the Israeli commando swoop. Mrs. Bloch, who had dual British-Israeli citizenship, was one of the Airbus hostages.

She was taken to the hospital for treatment and kept under guard.

Uganda Foreign Minister Juma Oris Abdullah told the Security Council last Friday it was untrue that she had been seen by a diplomat after the Israeli raid. He said she returned to the airport before the commandos flew in.

As the Security Council premove to Lebanon for an on-the-spot attempt to solve the crisis. This was backed by Libya and Tunisia.

The Arab foreign ministers today were also told the situation in Lebanon was not yet conducive to a ceasefire.

Informed sources quoted Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy as telling the meeting that he expected shooting to continue for some time yet. But this should not deter Arab mediation efforts.

Informed sources said the committee yesterday agreed only on the need for a ceasefire.

Mr. Fahmy said the drafting committee should find a formula to bring about understanding between Syria and the PLO to solve the crisis.

(Continued on page 6)

Democrats buoyant as convention opens, Carter awaits call

NEW YORK, July 13 (Agencies) — Congresswoman Barbara Jordan made history today when she delivered the keynote speech of the opening here of the Democratic Party convention.

Miss Jordan, who represents a poor black quarter of Houston, Texas, is the first woman and the first black to deliver the keynote speech.

She received thunderous applause from the 5,000-odd delegates when she began her speech with the observation that her very presence on the platform symbolised the hopes and the renewal of American society.

Former Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, spurred by a giant display of party support for his no-

mination as the Democratic presidential candidate, meanwhile was today reported to have picked his vice-presidential contender.

Minnesota State Governor Wendell Anderson, a rising power in the party, said in a television interview that Mr. Carter had his choice, "but he told me not to tell anybody."

Mr. Anderson's remark immediately aroused party speculation that Mr. Carter has chosen Senator Walter Mondale, a liberal from Mr. Anderson's home state, who would attract the Jewish and trade union vote and probably many blacks.

The choice of vice-presidential candidate was the only point of

suspense left for the Democratic Party convention, which opened yesterday with four hours of rhetoric but little action.

A number of party professionals still believe Mr. Carter will choose Senator Edmund Muskie, a Catholic from Maine. He is also on the list of possible vice-presidential candidates which the former Georgia governor has been dangling before convention delegates.

Others on Mr. Carter's list are senators John Glenn of Ohio, a former astronaut, Henry Jackson of Washington State, Adlai Stevenson of Illinois and Frank Church of Idaho.

Tomorrow, New Jersey Congressman Peter Rodino, who chaired

the House of Representatives committee that called for Richard Nixon's impeachment, will put forward Mr. Carter's candidature.

The cheering Democrats had Monday opened their nominating convention "hell-bent on victory."

Packed in Madison Square Garden under the blaze of television arc lights, the Democratic Party state delegates last night stood on their chairs, clapped and whistled as speaker after speaker attacked Republican policies and declared that this was the Democrats' year.

Party Chairman Robert Strauss summed up the buoyant mood of the convention when he declared: "Our party, I am happy to report, is organised, vibrant, forward-looking and hell-bent on victory."

The convention hall was ablaze with red, white and blue banners and streamers. Delegates wore star-bowlers in the same colours carrying the names of their states' leading politicians as part of the traditional convention carnival spirit.

Many carried banners and one had a giant artificial peanut with a toothy smile drawn on it — a trademark of Mr. Carter, a peanut farmer.

Mr. Carter, who already has about 1,700 delegate states votes — 200 more than he needs for victory — spent last night in his hotel watching the convention on television and confidently awaiting the call to accept the nomination.

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Juma'a Hamad, Soleiman Arar,

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Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor
Mohamad Amad Rami G. Khouri Jenab Tutunji

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6716 - Amman, Jordan

Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (AJ Rel)

Needed force

Without much fanfare, journalists and information officials of the world's non-aligned nations have been meeting this week in New Delhi to work out the means of closer cooperation among their national news media. It may not be remembered as one of the most dramatic international meetings of the year, but the participants' stress on the spirit of "collective self-reliance" is part of a broader international trend that is of major significance.

For all the global togetherness brought about by satellites, fast planes and audio-visual telecommunications, the world is basically split into two major camps — the industrialised nations and the developing nations. While there are many organised efforts now taking place to promote a spirit of political and economic cooperation between these two broad groups of nations, the fact remains that the developing nations are totally dependent on the industrialised states for many things and in many fields. The gathering and dissemination of news is one such case, and the non-aligned states' effort at New Delhi to break this dependence will be to the benefit of all people in the long run.

The major international news media, primarily the news agencies, are faced daily with the harrowing task of trying to cover the news events of the entire world, and inevitably they have to pick and choose what they consider to be the day's most important stories. In the process, and keeping in mind the uniformly plebeian tastes of most readers in most countries, the stories that are sent around the world are judged by their dramatic value, and the understandable quest for drama necessarily limits the scope and depth of the international news coverage that finally reaches readers, viewers and listeners throughout the world.

The result of this process is the application of selectivity criteria based on the political and psychological norms of people for whom the centre of the universe is New York, London, Paris, Tokyo or Moscow — or some other major city where the news of Jakarta, Lima, Algiers, Nairobi or Amman is important insofar as it has an effect on the people of New York, London, Paris, Tokyo or Moscow. The relationship between the two parts of the world is skewed.

It is important to keep in mind that the international news media on the whole are institutions of good intentions, whose work is based on professional dictates of the trade. We do not believe they are malicious, and, with a few instances that are the exception to the rule, we do not think they are instruments of national political designs.

What is required, however, is a counter-balancing force to these news organs, primarily to fill in the gaps and round out the full picture of the day's news in the world. The greatest continuous news story now taking place in the world is the drive by the developing nations to gain control of their resources and their destinies, and to overcome the constraints of underdevelopment and break out of the underdevelopment syndrome. But this invariably takes the back seat to the day's assortment of more eye-catching and breath-taking stories.

The task before the non-aligned nations who today seek to play a larger role in the process of news gathering and dissemination is to apply the professional standards and techniques of the international news media to the national goals of the world's developing states. The point is that self-reliance in itself is not quite enough. Self-reliance with a strong dose of professionalism and excellence would be better, and more effective.



IMF delegation arrives early August

AMMAN. — A delegation from the development of industrial production.

The delegation will also evaluate economic developments in Jordan during the past year and present its recommendations.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Divergent views were expressed Tuesday by Jordanian and Syrian newspaper commentaries on the role of the Arab League in trying to end the fighting in Lebanon as a preliminary to solving the crisis there.

Al Rai thinks that the idea of sending Arab combat forces to Lebanon instead of Arab security forces is a fatal mistake, because "these combat forces will fight either the Lebanese or the Palestinians or both."

The paper says that reinforcing the Arab security force and the intensification of Arab political efforts are lagging far behind what the Lebanese crisis needs in view of present conditions in the country, in the surrounding Arab World and on the international scene.

The paper points to two ways out which might be debated by the Arab League: first, the practical and safer option, is to call for a summit conference; the second, a theoretical option, is to stop all kinds of material and moral supplies to the warring sides, who, after exhausting themselves, will find themselves compelled to sit round the negotiation table.

But the paper repeats that such an outcome remains theoretical as long as the Arabs remain divided, settling their accounts on Lebanese soil, "unless we turn... the Lebanese tragedy into a starting point to review with close scrutiny the reality of the Arab situation as a whole..." Al Rai concludes.

Al Shaab says the fact that the Arab League ministerial commit-

tee convening an Arab summit conference to tackle the Lebanese crisis means that the League's efforts to stop the fighting there have failed so far...

The paper seems sceptical as to what an Arab summit can achieve at this time when inter-Arab differences have attained their peak... Nevertheless, the paper says, Arab kings and presidents should meet with the sole aim, first, of solving their own differences. When or if this has been done, it will lead to the logical approach for ending the fighting in Lebanon.

Al Baath of Damascus is of the opinion that in order for any Arab effort to be fruitful it should take into account the fact that stopping the fight in Lebanon will mean stopping the conspiracy. The Arab League will find Syria ready to cooperate in this direction, the paper says.

Therefore, Al Baath adds, the duty of the Arab League starts with halting the fight immediately and creating the appropriate climate, through the Arab security

force, for the warring parties to start a political dialogue as a means of resolving the crisis.

At the same time, other Damascus daily, Tichrin, notes that when the Arab League took its own initiative, it found itself compelled to complete what the Syrian initiative had already begun.

It goes on: "The Arab security force was only symbolic and could not effect a ceasefire. This led to the failure of the Arab tripartite commission to achieve the objectives required of it, because it failed to win the confidence of all parties or to find common denominators that could serve as a basis for a political dialogue."

The paper thinks that the despatch of Arab combat forces or deterrent forces to Lebanon is the first step to ending the fighting there, even if it is by force. But these forces would only succeed if they proved they really want to stop the war and not to interfere in favour of one side against the other, the paper concludes.

tee for Lebanon has recommen-

Unexpected Muslim resurgence follows Sadat's liberalisation

CAIRO, Egypt (CSM) — Egypt is experiencing an upsurge of Islamic orthodoxy that appears to be a direct, if unexpected, result of President Anwar Sadat's liberalisation policies.

This has been brought home to Egyptians by a campaign led by middle-class conservatives and tradition-minded fellahin (farmers) in the People's Assembly to prohibit the drinking of wine, beer and liquor in public. (The drinking of alcohol is banned under the Quran.)

Such a law, if President Sadat approves, would go into effect this month. As initially passed May 17, after only five hours of debate, it would ban the use and sale of alcohol in "all public places," except those officially designated as tourist establishments and then only by foreigners.

Any Egyptian found drinking would be subject to two weeks to six months in jail and fined up to \$200.

The assembly's action apparently caught President Sadat's government by surprise, as it had proposed only minor changes in the liquor laws. But it is only the latest episode in a drive to bring the Egyptian Constituting more in line with Quranic law, set down by Muhammad 800 years ago.

There have been demands for



Jehan Sadat, who's campaign for women's rights has received a set-back after a Muslim resurgence.

more religious programmes on television, more time devoted to teaching the Quran in the schools, and also a conspicuous reappearance of the veil and long skirts in some of Cairo's poorest areas.

For the first time in many years sections of downtown streets now are closed to traffic so that hundreds of "Cairoites" overflowing the mosques can join together for their Friday noon prayers.

Egypt's Muslim hierarchy, long on the defensive during Gamal Abdel Nasser's rule has become more assertive in speaking out about social behaviour.

Recently Sheikh Abdel Halim Mahmoud, president of Cairo's 1,000-year-old Al-Azhar University and one of the most influential Islamic spokesmen in the Arab world, publicly attacked artificial birth control and said Egypt could solve its population problem by cultivating the Sahara.

Enforcing prohibition in easy-going, tolerant Egypt would be a policeman's nightmare. Six out of 10 foreign tourists are high-living fellow Arabs who swarm in by the tens of thousands from Saudi Arabia, Libya and the Persian Gulf states each July to September to escape the desert heat and rigid Quranic laws back home.

Hashish is still widely used in Egypt, despite extreme penalties, 25 years hard labour for dealers, and a minimum five-year jail sentence for users.

Yet hashish is openly smoked in the small town cafes late at night and I have seen policemen taking their turn at the pipe.

The upsurge of Muslim feeling is due partly to anti-communism and partly to disillusionment with Nasser-style socialism after 23 years of unrelieved national poverty since the 1952 revolution.

But there also is a deeper historical reason for the Muslim revival. Village Egypt always has been intensely religious but the country's constitutions in 1933 and, after Nasser's 1952 revolution,

in 1958, and 1958, were largely modelled after Western democratic and list countries. Except for a vernal marriage, there place for Muslim law.

authority told me, "Nasser, keen on one point, his oratorship and building Arabism. He paid lip service to Islamic law, but actually ignored it. The Muslim resurgence is at least a temporary reprieve for Egypt's liberal mode most notably the President Jehan, who has led the call for birth control, literary women's rights."

At present an Egyptian divorce his wife at will, in alimony only 12 months, take custody of all children a certain age regardless means and character. The effect has been that age woman's social status a nomic security lie in many many sons as she can.

Mrs. Sadat and her fellow members, most of them women failed in recent weeks to report in the People's Assembly changes in the divorce law would allow a woman to her husband if he takes of her, keep her own children receive alimony indefinitely.

Civil Defence telephone numbers changed

AMMAN. — The Civil Defence Directorate announces that effective Wednesday July 14 the numbers will be:

61111, 61112, 61113
The telephone numbers Fire Brigade remain unchanged and are:

22090, 22092, 26060

Health minister denies existence of cholera

AMMAN. — The Minister of Health, Dr. Trad Saud Al Qasbi, today denied the existence of cholera cases here and said Jordan had always applied letter all preventive measures recommended by the World Organisation (WHO).

Dr. Al Qasbi's statement came in response to a request by the Ministry of Health in Abu Dhabi that Jordanian and Syrian vaccinated against cholera. The Abu Dhabi decision after some cholera cases recovered in certain regions.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official change rates at the close business day yesterday. Figures denote buying and prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar	332.0
U.K. sterling	596.0
French franc	69.7
Swiss franc	134.1
German mark	129.0
Iraqi dinar	936.2
Syrian pound	81.7
Egyptian pound	471.2
Lebanese pound	107.5
U.A.E. dirham	83.35

What's Going On

Classic feature film: "The Hustler." 7:00 p.m. tonight (Wednesday) at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jebel Amman. The special Bicentennial exhibit "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" that opened at the American Centre last week will be on through July 22.

REQUIRED

Young presentable lady to take charge of furnishing accessories department. Salary JD100 a month plus commission on sales.

Those interested please write to

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AMMAN

inclosing passport picture.

Radio

(On 856 KHZ):

7.00	Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Part I)
1.00	News summary
1.04	Pop session (Part II)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine

2.30	Music cavalcade
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Thriller
5.30	Pop session (Part III)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Science report
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

Amman Airport

Departures:

9.20	Muscat, Doha
9.40	Aqaba
9.45	Karachi, Abu Dhabi
10.00	Jeddah
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
12.00	Bucharest (TAROM)
14.35	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
15.20	Jeddah (SAA)
16.00	Aleppo, Damascus
17.10	Kuwait
17.30	Cairo
18.55	Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.30	Cairo (EA)
20.50	London (BA)

Arrivals:

8.00	Aqaba
10.30	Damascus, Aleppo
11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Athens, Amsterdam, (KLM)
11.30	Kuwait
12.00	Vienna, Copenhagen
13.00	London
13.15	Bucharest (TAROM)
15.45	Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)
16.45	Dhahran, Riyadh (SAA)
20.00	Dhahran
20.30	Cairo (EA)
22.00	Kuwait

Market Prices

Apricots	100-160
Apples (golden)	100-130
Apples (double red)	120-180
Apples (starken)	160-210
Bell pepper	120-160
Bananas	150-190
Carrots	60-100
Cucumbers (small)	120-150
Cucumbers (large)	60-90
Eggplant (small)	60-100
Eggplant (large)	40-60
Green beans	80-120
Garlic (dry)	150-210
Graps	100-160
Hot pepper	200-260
Lemon	160-220
Marrow (small)	80-120
Marrow (regular)	80-100
Musk melon	70-110
Orange	100-160
Onion (dry)	60-100
Okra (green)	120-200
Okra (red)	80-140
Potatoes (local)	100-130
Potatoes (imp.)	100-130
Peaches	100-140
Pears	160-200
String beans	160-200
Tomatoes	50-70
Spinach	80-120
Water melon (large)	70
Water melon (small)	50

Television

Channel 3 & 6:

6:00	Quran
6:15	Cartoons
6:30	Agricultural programme
7:00	Lucy show
8:00	News in Arabic
Channel 3:	
7:30	Sports program
8:30	Arabic series
9:30	Reportage
Channel 6:	
7:30	News in Hebrew
7:45	Varieties
8:30	Doctor at large
9:00	Science report
9:10	Play of the week
10:00	News in English
10:15	Marcus Welby (On both channels)

Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Saadi Dabour	(3)
Dr. Ramzi Mazawi	(2)
Pharmacies:	
Shaban	(36726)
Salameh	(56779)
Habayeb	(42830)
Jerusalem	(36955)
Badri	(72018)
Neel	(44433)

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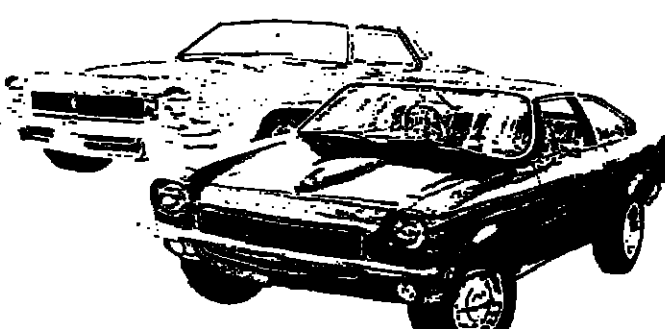
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Apart from the constant rain
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mselves have shown no signs
ending — 168 separate tremors
ve been recorded since the first
assive earthquake on June 28.
Officials here said "heavy, noi-
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lka, Aksibil and Bime, south-
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They said a particularly strong
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Bime last Friday, burying food
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ed to the 130 survivors of the 300-
member community.
Rescue workers and villagers
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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, Ju-
12, (R). — Mars has a polluted
mosphere which looks like so-
ething like earthy smog, a spa-
scientist helping to direct the
king I mission to Mars said to-
y.
If you were on the surface of
ars the sky would not look blue,
it is on earth, but white or
ey," said Dr. Bill Baum, head
Planetary Research at Lowell
servatory in Flagstaff, Arizona.
It's much like a smoggy day in
asadena," Dr. Baum told a press
ference on Viking's search for
smooth spot to land on Mars
July 20.
Pasadena, northeast of Los
angeles, is locally known as one
California's worst spots for
og.
Tom Young, Viking mission di-
r, said a promising landing
e on what seemed to be a dried
lake bed had been found in
e latest pictures sent down
om Viking.
Two planned landings for the
king have had to be cancelled
cause the areas proved too
ugh.
Dr. Baum said it was difficult
tell if the murkiness in the
mosphere on Mars was due to
the dust or clouds.
He said photographs taken by
king's cameras might have giv-
the impression that the atmo-
sphere was crystal clear, but a
pecial method used to process
e pictures had eliminated the
ze.
University of
JAE opening
ostponed
ABU DHABI, July 13. — The
AE University will open at the
gliming of the academic year
77-78 instead of this year, Edu-
cation Ministry's acting Under-
secretary Ahmed Abu Hussein
nounced.
The postponement will give
e Ministry of Education enou-
me to select teaching staff
d provide the university with
e required scientific equipment.
e under-secretary said.
He added that two colleges will
opened as a nucleus of the
iversity: College of Education
r Girls and Faculty of Arts.
ther colleges will be opened gra-
ally.

68 tremors hit Indonesian Irian Jaya province

Further bodies and take to the jungle if they feel new tremors. The narrow gorges that carve through this beautiful, awe-inspiring country are death-traps in landslides. Jayapura hospital is crammed with villagers, bruised and battered by falling rocks.

However, many of the primitive tribesmen, descended from head-hunters, refuse to be evacuated from high-danger areas. They insist on watching over the graves of relatives who perished in the disaster.

Others are still hiding in the jungle for fear of further quakes. Many are near starvation or suffering from pneumonia and other ailments.

Their diet is largely based on cassava, or tapioca, but their cassava beds are gone.

When tons of rice was parachuted to them, dropped from relief planes, they did not know what to do with it. Several tried to roast it, wrapped in bark.

Aurelio Peccei, Club of Rome issue plea of concern for human condition

By Professor Kamel Abu-Jaber and Professor Fawzi Gharaibeh, of the University of Jordan

Aurelio Peccei, President of the Club of Rome, was one of the participants in Jordan's recent conference on the Five-Year Plan. Another member of the Club of Rome also present at the conference was Mr. Saburo Okita, President of Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Aware of the significance of his visit and the importance of the Club of Rome in international intellectual and economic circles, we decided to meet with Mr. Peccei and discuss with him some issues concerning the Club of Rome itself, and his and the Club's concern for humanity.

The Club of Rome is an informal group that may reach a maximum of 100 people from different nationalities and intellectual and cultural backgrounds. Among them there are Italians, and other Europeans, Japanese, Latin Americans, Canadians, Americans, other nationals, and one Egyptian scientist.

They represent a vast array of intellectual pursuits: psychologists, political scientists, economists, engineers, natural scientists, physicists, ecologists and others. In the words of their President Peccei, they are people who have in common a deep concern for man, his human affairs and his condition at this historical moment when he is at the peak of his power.

In an age of uncertainty and confusion, when man's mastery over the forces of nature and the means of modern technology and physical and nuclear power far outstrip his advances in overcoming his basic instincts, the Club attempts to offer direction. The one-dimensional nature of man in modern society, especially in the industrialised societies, must not be permitted to dominate man's basic nature. The Club believes in the basic goodness of man: it is optimistic about his fate, should reasonable solutions be proffered.

Mr. Peccei emphasised that man's problems are man-made, and that the solutions must also depend on man; that, given the proper chance, men everywhere will truly understand the interdependence of nations and peoples and that, in a world shrunk by technology, the misery of one man in the misery of all men.

Their is a utopian approach with vision and understanding, an approach, though perhaps seemingly impractical, that combines the dream for a better world socio-economic order with an attempt at offering some solutions.

Their objective is basically two-fold: to understand what is actually happening in the world and the nature of changes taking place now; and, secondly, to decide what to be done when such a better understanding is achieved. How can human affairs be conducted on a high level of rationality and order? In order to achieve the above two objectives, the Club believes it ought to be in close contact with decision-makers everywhere, offering advice and alternatives.

Members to the Club are chosen by cooptation: active members nominate candidates and the



LANDSLIDE — A side of a hill in Shimoda, Japan, covers railway tracks and houses after a landslide took place in this town, south of Tokyo, Sunday. Nine people were reported killed and about 30 houses destroyed. (AP wirephoto).

eight-man executive committee approves. The present executive committee of the Club includes:

1. Mr. Saburo Okita, President of Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.
2. Mr. Victor Urguadi, President of the Colegio de Mexico.
3. Mr. Pierre Gendron, President of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.
4. Mr. Alexander King, former Director General for Science of the OECD.
5. Mr. Hugo Thiemann, former Director General of the Battelle Institute of Geneva.
6. Mr. Fritz Boetcher, member of the Science Council of the Netherlands.
7. Mr. Edward Pestel, Technical University of Hannover.
8. Mr. Aurelio Peccei, President of the Club of Rome.

Membership is honorary, and no dues or fees are paid. Meetings of the Club have been held in Vienna, Berne, Ottawa, Paris, Tokyo and West Berlin. Future meetings will be held in Algiers, Caracas and Stockholm. Governments where the meetings are held usually host the conference.

The major motivating force behind the Club and most of its activities, however, is the driving will and dedication of Mr. Peccei. As a freedom fighter against the fascist forces in Italy in the thirties and forties, Mr. Peccei was shocked by the brutality and stupidity of man. During his stay in fascist prisons, he thought deeply about the predicament of humanity: that technological advances, especially in methods of destruction, far outstripping man's capability to control his basic instincts; that while technological advances were made in every field of physical endeavor, no advances were made in man's basic nature. Terrible modes of destruction were created, yet the narrow and often selfish nationalistic interests were maintained.

Following his release, he travelled a great deal, especially in the developing countries. Here his belief in the oneness of the human race was confirmed. The misery he witnessed among the swelling masses of the developing world reconfirmed his thinking that something ought to be done. Not wishing to add another organisation to the existing plethora of organisations, private and public, he decided to contact individuals of similar views and talents. People, as he put it, "with vision and courage... the courage of creating things and ideas that do not seem, at the moment, to be practical."

The first project, based on research, was intended to be a shock treatment for a complacent industrialised society, a Western society that seemingly has reached the zenith of technological advances and wealth, yet whose moral fiber was being undermined by its emphasis on materialism. Their report Limits To Growth, published in 1972, was the shock.

The book is a comparison of dimensions. Its emphasis is on the dimension of human growth. Mankind continues to grow in finite geometric proportions in a

finite world in terms of other forms of life, space and resources. Of necessity, when mankind grows, other forms of life tend to yield.

Needless to say, the book created a great debate and controversy among policymakers as well as intellectuals. From that first debate on the purely material dimensions, other thoughts and ideas came forth. The reaction to that book was extreme: either complete castigation and bitter critique, or high praise. By and large, the traditional economists and technocrats, believing in a technological solution to everything, were against it. The Limits To Growth also contained the first mathematical model for a world economy. It was later constructed and used at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"It was a cry of alarm cautioning man that he is going beyond what is possible," Mr. Peccei says.

The second project of the Club, entitled Mankind at a Turning Point, published in 1974, was also a mathematical model. It had, however, a different aim.

Whereas the first project was intended to force people to think about their state of affairs and future in global terms, the second project was intended to give decision-makers the tools to rationalise and humanise their decisions. Again, the book was directed towards the industrialised societies.

Its basic theme is that where as people have the means to move, transport, and communicate with each other, they are lost and guidance in the complex labyrinth of modern society.

It was intended to be the first of a series of books outlining what can be done to rationalise human existence, thus making

for a better life. This tool, we were told by Mr. Peccei, is now being used in many countries, among them Egypt, Iran, Algeria, West Germany, the United States and many Latin American countries. The tool, Peccei emphasised, is very well suited for regional planning and development, and he hoped that the Arab governments would one day look with favour towards adopting it.

Currently, the Club is concerned with two other minor projects. The first poses the question of how to provide food for a world doubling in population, and the second deals with the impact of science and technology on raw materials, food and energy.

Tentatively, the Club has reached the conclusion that technology can solve these problems if they were the only ones. Yet they are not the only problems of human existence. There are qualities to life other than its purely material aspects.

Mr. Peccei added, "when one considers that the world population will double in thirty five years, one must realise that not only food and energy are needed, but other services as well. The infrastructure needed, housing, roads, schools, hospitals, will be almost equivalent to the construction job that mankind has done in the past fifty to sixty centuries."

Can this be done even at the present levels?

The third major project will be revealed at the Club's next conference at Algiers, in October 1976. The report entitled The New International Order will be presented by Jan Tinbergen. The theme of this report deals with the already established conviction among many international economists and political scientists, sociologists and decision-makers, that a new international order ou-

Eritrean martial law administrator fails

LONDON, July 13, (R) — Brigadier-General Getachew Nadeu, who died resisting arrest in Adis Ababa last weekend during anti-government plot, had been the most feared man in Eritrea.

For over a year, until his recent recall, the 52-year-old career officer had power of life and death over the Ethiopian province as martial law administrator.

He ruled the province with an iron hand and pitted his 34 years of army experience against the guerrilla tactics of the secessionist rebels fighting for Eritrean autonomy.

His troops held Asmara and the other main towns and they kept the main roads open by pushing armoured convoys along them despite repeated ambushes. But he failed to crush the rebellion.

"There is no military solution to the Eritrean problem," the general admitted to a Reuters correspondent who interviewed him in his heavily guarded Asmara headquarters last autumn.

In the only interview he gave to

the western press in the past year the general said he saw his task as holding the guerrillas in check while the politicians tried to negotiate a solution.

The burly general was an Eritrean himself but he showed little mercy to the guerrillas and their sympathisers. His troops held Asmara like an army of occupation and in the countryside they were accused of massacring civilians.

Getachew admitted in the interview that there had been cases where undisciplined troops had got out of hand but denied allegations of mass killings.

His avowed policy was to "drain away the water so that the fish would be able to swim." He resettled villagers in militarily secure areas and destroyed their crops in an attempt to starve out the guerrillas and deprive them of popular support.

He failed. But relief workers in Eritrea said that Getachew's policy caused great suffering among the villagers who were reduced to living on subsistence ratios.

Human versus animal revenge

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 13 (R). — Billy, the billy-goat, savoured his revenge when the 15 nanny goats on his farm were sold at a fair in Brazil's north-east Ceara state. He ate the 24 100-cruzeiro notes which farmer Joao Goncalves da Silva made on the deal.

But his triumph was short-lived. Farmer Goncalves told reporters, he promptly killed Billy, slit open his stomach and found all but two of the notes. They were in sufficiently good condition to be exchanged for new ones.



A diesel driven combined main and auxiliary alternator, that will provide power to drive the motors and auxiliary services on Britain's High Speed Train (HST), pictured during final construction at the Midland works of Brush Electrical Machines Ltd.

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Japan plans to double oil reserve storage

TOKYO, July 13, (AFP). — Re-allocating that private resources are insufficient to enable 90 days' oil reserve stores to be built up, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has decided to give a lead.

MITI proposes to do this under the following scheme:

— It will grant to cities, towns and villages which will allow oil reserve storage sites to be set aside an "oil reserve storage promotion subsidy."

— The government to invest three fourths in the reserve storage company to be set up jointly by the government and private interests.

— MITI to increase the interest subsidy for oil purchases for reserve storage and to reduce to zero the interest burden of the oil companies concerned.

MITI for this programme is asking the Finance Ministry for 95,000 million yen (\$ 316 million).

Hitler's fake money maker fails to pay house rent

BONN, July 13 (AFP). — Former S.S. Major who counterfeited 100 million pounds for Hitler in World War Two has been arrested for trying to avoid paying a week's boarding house rent here, Bild Zeitung reported today.

Friedrich Schwend, 69, led a 200-man counterfeiting team in Sachsenhausen concentration camp making fake pounds.

Some were used to pay the spy named "Cicero", the Albanian valet Eliezer Bazna of the British ambassador in Ankara, who handed over the allied invasion plans.

After the war Schwend escaped to Peru, from where he was expelled several weeks ago. He faces a murder charge in a Munich court for the death of a prisoner in Sachsenhausen in 1944.

in the budget. It will also make a further study of the grant system at the committee on oil reserve storage sitting to meet from today and draft its final programme towards the end of August.

Under instructions from Ministry Toshio Komoto, MITI is now studying oil reserve storage to last 180 days.

But for the time being it will set the target amount of storage at 90 days during fiscal 1979.

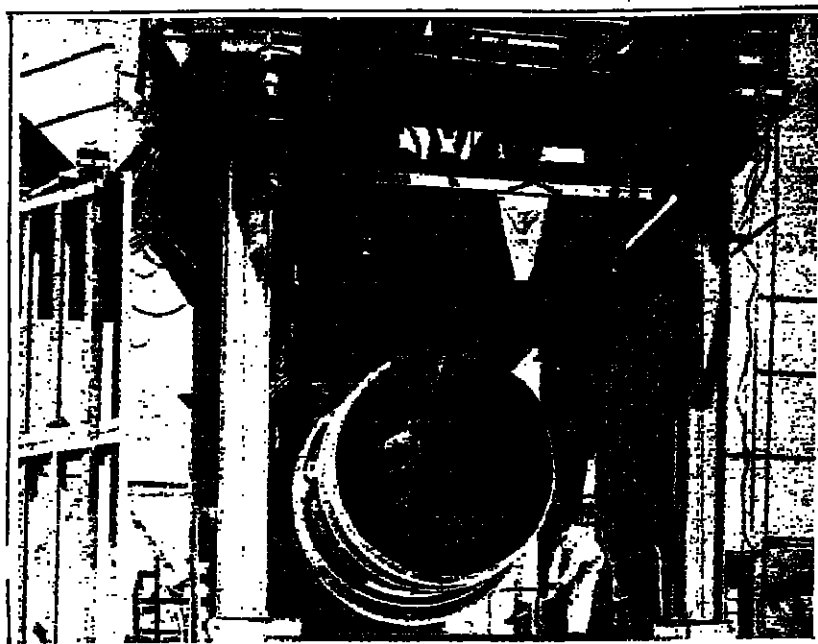
Up to now, the oil industry had been the principal mover in oil reserve storage efforts and the government had been taking the auxiliary role in investing in the joint reserve storage company and supporting interest subsidy. With their accounts running severely into the red, the oil companies cannot bear the total cost of oil, reserve storage and the storage necessary for ordinary purposes would be 45 days' stores.

Oil companies have therefore been asking for supplementary expenditure by the government to cover additional stores. They have also been asking for government authority to induce local inhabitants to provide sites for the storage tanks.

UAE ratifies economic agreements

ABU DHABI, July 13 (R) — President Sheikh Zayed has issued federal decrees ratifying three agreements providing for UAE membership in the Gulf Organisation for Industrial Consultancy, OPEC fund and the Afro-Asian Organisation. He issued another decree ratifying the 1973 closing accounts.

The Gulf Industrial Consultancy aims at achieving industrial co-operation among Gulf states. The membership includes Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Iraq, Bahrain, Sultanate of Oman and the United Arab Emirates.



One of the world's most powerful and advanced transportable X-ray machines is prepared for the taking of radiographs of a running Rolls-Royce RB211 jet engine. X-radiography measures the clearances between moving and static turbine parts under a range of running conditions. It is an important stage in the development of new engine designs.

Lockheed scandal entails more arrests in Japan

TOKYO, July 13, (R) — The public prosecutor's office today detained the former chairman of Japan's giant Marubeni Corporation, Mr. Hiro Jiyama, on suspicion of illegally receiving money from the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, a spokesman for the office said.

The two others are former managing directors.

Today's move brought to nine the number of people, including the President of Japan's domestic all-Nippon Airways (ANA) and five other top ANA officers, detained in connection with the scandal.

Mr. Hiyama, 66, is the third former senior Marubeni official to be detained for possible violation of the foreign exchange and trade control law in connection with the scandal.

Only one man, ultra-rightist and Lockheed "secret consultant" Yoshiro Kodama, has been formally charged, with massive income tax evasion and violation of the foreign exchange and trade control law.

Mr. Kodama is still in seclusion at his home suffering from after effects of a stroke. His trial date has been set for September 30.

The prosecutor's office and police, who are conducting parallel investigations, are expected now to concentrate on uncovering government officials who Lockheed officials allege have received payoffs from the U.S. plane maker.

The Afro-Asian Organisation aims at facilitating a systematic exchange of views and information about means of developing rural communities and modernizing rural economies.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

The reconciliation of irreconcilable views on tariffs

On July 9, the Council of Ministers approved new massive reductions in tariff charges on imports. An economist may view these ideas from one-hundred-and-one angles and end up with muted Dr. Strangelove stupefaction.

If one adheres to the ideas of Adam Smith, the recent global reduction in tariff rates comes as a great reassurance that the laissez passer, laissez faire ideas are still alive and well. However, if one is a firm believer in the idea that economic openness is a luxury that can be afforded only by rich countries, then the recent tariff decision will come as a shock.

The basic aims of the recent tariff reductions as summed up in the Council of Ministers' decision may be rephrased as follows:

First: some people have been complaining that high tariff rates have been a direct cause of inflationary pressures. The simple logical inference is that if we decrease tariff charges, prices will go down, thus enhancing people's welfare.

Second: there are certain industries in Jordan which have reached ripe old age but are still given the baby treatment. High tariff walls were originally designed to protect budding industries from vicious competition from foreign firms. Such protectionist milk has continued to be bottled to those industries. It is alleged that those industries enjoying a monopolistic power must be trained to go their way unaided by the government.

Third: industrialisation is now the name of the game in Jordan, and is considered by many to be the magic spell which would turn everything green. This might be true, in which

case the reduction of tariff charges on imports of capital equipment and machinery is most fitting.

These aims are quite noble in themselves. Furthermore, the most effective fiscal weapon has been utilised in the service of growth and stabilisation. Indirect taxes which constitute the bulk of domestic revenues are sometimes considered ineffective stabilising tools, especially when compared with direct taxes. This is also true, and thus more attention should be directed towards improving income and corporate profit taxes.

However, the most important item which merits attention here is that the new tariff cuts will have a direct impact on government revenues. The budget is almost invariably in deficit, and the new tariff reductions will enlarge this deficit. What measures will be taken to offset the decrease in government revenues is not clear.

One may argue that the expected fall in prices might boost demand for commodities so as to compensate the government for the loss in revenue. That is not necessarily true, because demand is already high — even too high, and the expected response to a decrease in prices might be too small to maintain the size of revenues.

Yet, if it may be argued that if prices go down, people will be able to save more, thus making available the necessary sources required for investment. To ensure this, the government must make sure that this tariff cut will decrease prices. Otherwise, the whole thing will turn out to be an indirect subsidy to the commercial sector.

Kuwait, Gulf states coordinate investment policy

KUWAIT, July 13, (R). — Kuwait is working with other Gulf Arab states to work out a co-ordinated international investment policy, the investment director of the Kuwaiti Finance Ministry, Mr. Khalid Abdul Saud, was quoted as saying here today.

In an interview with the Kuwait newspaper Al Rai Al Aam, he said the co-ordination was aimed at achieving the best return on investment by exchanging information and avoiding any kind of competition in international markets.

Abu Dhabi to finance Indonesian projects

ABU DHABI, July 13, — A delegation from Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development headed by Dr. Hassan Saleem, Director of the Research Department will leave today for Jakarta on a visit to Indonesia.

During the visit which will last until July 24 the delegation will study the possibility of financing some development projects in Indonesia by the fund.

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SU 272	MOSCOW	1205	1205		
OS 212	VIENNA	1245	1245		
BE 953	MANCHESTER	1315	1315		
SR 666	BARCELONA	1330	1330		
OK 773	PRAGUE	1330	1330		
IB 511	PALMA	1330	1330		
SR 816	LONDON	1340	1340		
SR 262	DOUALA	1345	1345		
SR 774	BRUSSELS	1355	1355		
SR 252	ACCRA	1355	1355		

Vol Flight	Destination	selon horaire scheduled	départ a expected	Sortie Gate	Remarques Remarks
SR 724	PARIS	1400	1400		
SR 110	NEW YORK	1500	1500		
LO 392	WARSAW	1625	1625		
SR 566	MUNICH	1755	1755		
SR 794	AMSTERDAM	1805	1805		
SR 656	MADRID	1815	1815		
SR 758	NICE	1820	1820		
SR 544	FRANKFURT	1825	1825		
SR 422	COPENHAGEN	1835	1835		
SR 204	DAKAR	2345	2345		
SR 204	RIO DE JAN	2345	2345		
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Music of Islam forms the root of much of contemporary music

LONDON, (LPS). — Seven days rigours involved—along with a camel is not the most comfortable of journeys. But Jean Jenkins, musicologist of London's Horniman Museum, accepted the at the museum as part of the

World of Islam Festival.

Music has been a basic means of communication through the ages, used to celebrate every human condition from birth to death, marking victory in battle, happiness at a wedding, reflecting the seasons of the year, mimicking the sounds of people, animals and birds.

The display at the Horniman Museum, from April to October, will comprise some 200 instruments collected from the world's major Moslem and Moslem influenced countries, mostly by Mrs. Jenkins herself.

"Most Western stringed instruments stem from the Middle East and central Asia," explained Mrs. Jenkins, who from 1968 to 1974 was secretary general of the musical instruments committee of UNESCO's International Council of Museums. "The exhibition will present not only the instruments but the music made by the great Islamic masters. It will trace something of the path from their development in Persia, the Arab countries and Central Asia into China and India on the one hand, and through North Africa into Europe on the other.

"This will be done by recorded music and from presentations of the earliest lyres and lutes, trumpets and flutes, drums and rhythm instruments. Visitors will be able to see the variations of local development in different human environments and hear four types of fine classical music—Arabian, Persian, Turkish and Indian—as well as an enormous variety of interesting and beautiful folk music.

"And of course they will be able to hear the finest instruments of all—the human voice—chanting verses of the Quran."

The showcases in the air conditioned gallery at the Horniman will group the instruments by type rather than geographically. One will contain reed instruments and bagpipes (a blow for Scottish pride to learn that the Scots were not the originators of the bagpipes; in another will be lutes, fiddles and violas. Others will present horns, trumpets and flutes. There will be lyres and harps; zithers and dulcimers, including the santur from Persia; drums and other rhythm instruments, and so on.

Following postgraduate work at London University's School of Oriental and African Studies, Mrs. Jenkins joined the Horniman to catalogue the museum's collection of about 1000 musical instruments. But when it became known that the museum had acquired an enthusiast for ethnic music, gifts and loans flowed in. The Victoria and Albert Museum donated its non-European instruments and others came from the Church Missionary Society, the Wellcome Foundation and other museums and private donors.

All welcomed the opportunity to protect their instruments in the correct conditions provided at the Horniman. As the collection became better known, gifts came from as far afield as Australia and New Zealand. Today the museum has about 5000 instruments.

Long before the World of Islam Festival was projected Mrs. Jenkins had visited and recorded music throughout Asia, from Syria to Malaysia, including Outer Mongolia and China and in North,



Jean Jenkins, keeper of musical instruments at London's Horniman Museum, shows an eastern European lute to John Pringle, a student studying instruments at the museum.

East and West Africa. In the last 19 months alone she has visited 17 countries.

All Mrs. Jenkins' trips, including most of her recent travels on behalf of the festival, have been undertaken during holidays, or on leave without pay.

"Everywhere I have had wonderful cooperation, from government departments and private individuals," she said. "Just to give a few examples, because I could not begin to list all the kindnesses: the director of archaeology of Syria's national museum helped me and donated a cast of a cuneiform tablet, probably the oldest form of music notation we possess. In many, many countries expert guides were found to take me to the best places to record—Algeria, Iran, Morocco and others.

"In India I had the help of Dr. Sachin Roy, head of the anthropology department at the National Museum, who accompanied me throughout India, collecting for his own museum, and of Narput Singh, of Jodhpur Academy of Folk Music. There were so many and I remember them all with great gratitude."

In addition to her normal work at the Horniman, her teaching of ethnic music at London's Royal Academy of Music and her frequent broadcasting, Mrs. Jenkins has worked long hours to prepare the exhibition catalogue. She collaborated with Poul Rovsing Olsen, head of the Danish Folk Music

Archives, who has spent recent months in Egypt collecting folk music.

It is no ordinary catalogue: not a mere list of exhibits but a book about the instruments, their history and the part they have

played, in the development of Islamic music, with about 100 illustrations and a large bibliography.

It is a book that will be wanted by music students around the world long after the exhibition has ended.



An Afghanistan stringed instrument called a rubab discovered in the field.



Finely traced inlay work on this Indian sitar is patiently restored.



Investigators in Esfahan, Iran, discovered this 17th century drum and forwarded it to London to be included in the exhibition — but only after delicate restoration work by Miffie Howell, a member of the exhibition team.

OUT AND ABOUT

STEAKHOUSE

Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel Weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22105/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & La Carte. Open 12.30 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned. Live music with the famous pianist Joseph Sham'a. Kindly book your table.

La Terrasse

First Circle, Jebel Amman Shmelsani — Tel. 25881 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman, fine cuisine. Kindly book your table.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

Shmelsani — Hello : 61322. Very Special Patisserie. Fully airconditioned. Open 8 a.m. — 8.30 p.m. Closed Tuesday

THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahlyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

Consultant musicologist for the festival, Jean Jenkins, shows the 'ud, the important forerunner of the modern lute made in Damascus. The 'ud is traditionally played with an eagle's quill and was first introduced in the 10th and 11th centuries.

Tonight's TV Features

PLAY OF THE WEEK

PAROLE

The first of thirteen one hour colour plays, Parole deals with a prisoner who after eight years in prison is eligible for early release — parole. While the Parole board views his case, the strain of waiting gets worse.

THE LUCY SHOW

LUCY FLIES TO LONDON

Having won a ticket to England in a contest, Lucy flies for the first time in an airplane.

MARCUS WELBY M.D.

TO FATHER A CHILD

Childless couple are treated by Dr. Welby, who advises husband a well known politician to take it easy on the job, in particular since he is facing nervous breakdown.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Indian corn
- Canasta play
- Superintendent
- City in Pennsylvania
- Have being
- Greek underground
- Claim on property
- Large roofing slate
- Obsolete railway
- Sweetmeat
- Sidestep
- Conundrum
- Peddle
- Thrusting swords
- Path followed by energy
- Toon or acle
- Underhand throw
- Initiated
- Catiline in tea
- That man
- Singular
- Buzz
- Chesterfield
- Plural ending
- Fabled giant
- In passing
- Peruse
- Fetish
- DOWN
- College degree: abbr.
- Guido's second note
- Lazed
- Intensity
- Abstract being
- Black garnet
- Ireland
- Prevaricated
- Gainsay
- Taha
- Heroic
- Dinner bell
- Contest prize
- Adored
- Moccasin
- Umbrella part
- Therefore
- Primer
- Forwards
- Put on
- Es suited
- Norse god
- Immense
- Pound
- Vagabond
- Toper
- Corroded
- Type square

For time 32 min. AP Newsfeatures 7-14

Andreotti to form Italian cabinet

ROME, July 13 (Agencies). — Giulio Andreotti confirmed tonight that he has been asked to form the new Italian cabinet.

Mr. Andreotti broke the news after a meeting with President Giovanni Leone.

Mr. Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, was budget minister in the outgoing government.

Asked by a journalist whether he planned to bring communists into his government, 57-year-old Mr. Andreotti replied that it was best to advance by stages.

He said he would be meeting parliamentary groups and party delegations this Friday.

"At first, the meetings will be bilateral, and then we'll see," he said.

Mr. Andreotti, a former editor of the Christian Democrat newspaper *Il Popolo*, said he realised the task of forming a government to fight Italy's principal problems was not an easy one.

France warns Afars, Issas stop ethnic strife in Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, July 13 (AFP). — Camille d'Ornano, French High Commissioner for the territory of the Afars and Issas (TFAI) appealed for calm and unity in a radio address today after Saturday's clashes in which 15 people were killed and 65 injured.

"France's role consists in organising the views together of all the ethnic groups and political parties," the high commissioner said.

"But France cannot permit political disagreements to turn into ethnic clashes."

Addressing Afar tribal chiefs, the high commissioner told them "it is not true, as certain people would like to think, that France is abandoning those who were or remain its allies here."

On Saturday there were clashes between the mainly Afar United Independence Party (UIP) and the opposition African People's League for Independence (LPAI), a mainly Issa movement.

Syria-PLO meet urged

But the sources quoted him as saying there was not likely to be any value in calling an Arab summit unless there were joint preparations for it.

The Egyptian foreign minister earlier today conferred privately with his Saudi counterpart, Prince Saud Al Faisal, who later left for home.

Prince Saud called on Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus while on his way to the Cairo meeting.

Fighting continues in Lebanon

Reuters a Libyan liaison officer had told him the Syrian forces there would withdraw later today, as they were supposed to do several weeks ago according to an agreement arranged by Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud.

Tonight, it was still not possible to confirm whether the withdrawal had taken place.

Lieutenant-Colonel Saleh, commander of the Libyan peace-keeping force here, today visited Sidon and heard from the local Syrian commander that one Syrian regiment withdrew at mid-day from the area, the pro-leftist Beirut Radio reported.

The radio said the Syrian commander near Sidon also told Colonel Saleh that the withdrawal operation was continuing on the orders of the Syrian leadership.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed mostly steady to firm in light trading Tuesday, with sentiment encouraged by higher sterling, dealers said.

Government stocks were 1/8 higher in medium and long-dated loans but shorts fell back to overnight levels after initial buying interest faded.

Leading industrials were mostly around 2p to 4p higher. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.6 at 389.0.

Oils were firm with rises of up to 4p, while banks put on 3p to 5p.

Mining shares were mostly firm reflecting the higher gold bullion price while Australians were mixed.

Read International featured at the opening after news of a proposed 35 mln stg rights issue. The share price fell 7p before recovering slightly for a net loss of 5p while Bowater eased 6p in sympathy.

U.K. Optical was sharply higher after news of a bid from Pilkington Bros. The share price rose 73p to 183 before easing slightly for a net gain of 65p. Pilkington eased 9p after the news.

GKN and Hawker both gained 4p while rises of 2p to 3p were scored by Courtauld, ICI, Glaxo, GEC, and John Brown.

Olympic flame begins its journey

ANCIENT OLYMPIA, Greece, July 13 (R). — The Olympic flame was lit today by the sun's rays in the olive groves in ancient Olympia and began its journey to Athens where it will be transmitted by satellite to Canada.

The flame was kindled by Greek actress Maria Moschollou, in the role of high priestess, on the altar at the entrance of the ruins of the Temple of Hera.

The flame was then carried in to the Olympic stadium where the ancient Olympic games began in 776 B.C.

A band played the Olympic anthem as the torch began its journey to Athens, carried by a relay of 540 runners. The torch will arrive at Athens' Olympic stadium on Thursday from where it will be transmitted to Canada for the opening of the games on Saturday.

An athlete will put the flame into an electronic flame sensor from where it will be converted into telephone signals and beamed by satellite to Canada.

The signals will then trigger a laser beam to recreate the flame. The process will take only half a second.

Uganda expels U.K. diplomat, advises withdrawal of another

NAIROBI, July 13 (Agencies). — Uganda has advised Britain to withdraw its acting high commissioner, Mr. James Horrocks, due to his involvement in the invasion of Entebbe, Uganda radio said.

The broadcast — only hours after Uganda expelled another British diplomat, Second Secretary Peter Chandley — followed a one-hour speech by President Idi Amin.

President Amin, in a speech to diplomats and government officials today, said Mr. Horrocks, who was acting commissioner at the time of the Israeli raid on Entebbe, was called to the airport there before the operation.

Elsewhere in his speech, President Amin described as "completely nonsense" reports that he had collaborated with the pro-Palestinian hijackers who took the Air France Airbus to Uganda, and denied receiving Mirage jets from Libya.

EEC ends meeting after agreeing over parliament

BRUSSELS, July 13 (AFP). — The European council's two-day meeting ended today after reaching agreement on the share-out of seats for the future European parliament.

This was the chief obstacle holding up plans for the first election by universal suffrage in May-June 1978.

Other topics covered included the recent economic summit meeting in Puerto Rico, the economic situation as a whole in the European community, the appointment of a new president of the European Economic Community (EEC), commission, fishing limits, and terrorism.

The finance ministers of the "nine" are to meet later this month to discuss co-ordinated economic and budget policies.

The European council also called for consultations prior to any new economic summit on the lines of Rambouillet and Puerto Rico, if EEC matters are involved.

The agreement for European parliament ended an 18-month chapter in the community's history by settling the share-out of seats for the new style European parliament.

There will be 410 seats in all. West Germany, France, Italy and Britain will have 81 each, the Netherlands 25, Belgium 24, Denmark 16, Ireland 15 and Luxembourg 6.

Another topic the European council dealt with was terrorism, particularly the seizing of hostages. The justice ministers of the "nine" are asked to arrange for the automatic extradition of kidnappers.

The European Community countries are expected to adopt a formal convention on terrorism which is envisaged as an example for other countries.

The heads of Europe considered fishing limits also.

On July 26 the foreign ministers will urge the nine nations to opt for a 200-mile community fishing zone.

Britain asks U.N. to condemn hijacking

African delegates were considering whether to tone down the resolution to resume debate tonight when they submitted last night which would condemn "Israel's flagrant violation of Uganda's sovereignty and territorial integrity" and demand Israeli reparations.

The African draft countered the one introduced by Mr. Richard and backed by the U.S. which proposed condemnation of hijacking "and all other acts which threaten the lives of passengers and crews and the safety of international civil aviation."

Neither resolution, as drafted, appeared capable of obtaining the required minimum of nine affirmative votes for adoption. The prospect therefore was that the council would complete its consideration of the item later this week without having adopted any decision.

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SACRED FLAME — Picture shows Greek actress Maria Moschollou in the role of high priestess, lighting the sacred flame of Olympia to a runner. The flame will be relayed to Athens first and then to Montreal. The ceremony took place in ancient Olympia Tuesday. (AP wirephoto).

Nimeiry arrives in Egypt for talks

CARIO, July 13, (R). — Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry arrived in Cairo today and flew to Alexandria for talks with President Anwar Sadat, the official Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

In a press statement President Nimeiry, who survived an abortive coup 10 days ago said he came to Egypt for talks "with my brother President Anwar Sadat within the framework of the two countries political and economic integration programme."

President Nimeiry added, "present circumstances facing our country required this meeting," the Middle East News Agency reported.

The Sudanese leader repeated his accusation that Libya was behind the unsuccessful move to topple him.

He paid tribute to President Sadat's support for Sudan which he said reflected unity between the two people.

In Alexandria, President Nimeiry was greeted by President Sadat.

In a related development, the Soviet Union today issued an angry denial of suggestions that it was behind the abortive attempt to overthrow President Nimeiry.

Pravda, the main Soviet Communist Party daily, singled out for attack the Egyptian newspaper *Al Akhbar*, which, it said, had alleged that "a super power" was behind both the abortive Sudanese coup and the events in Lebanon.

Describing this as a transparent allusion to Moscow, Pravda said the Egyptian newspaper's assertions were "the fruit of an unbribed imagination."

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Second class 750 fils

Third class 500 fils

Spanish worker's commission demand more civic liberties

MADRID, July 13 (R). — Spain's communist-led workers commissions called on the new government today to negotiate with the opposition on a peaceful transition to democracy.

The call came on the eve of a Cortes (parliament) debate on a revision of the penal code, necessary to implement a new law lifting a 37-year-old ban on most political parties.

"Any attempt to solve Spain's problems without taking into account civil liberties will collapse," Senor Marcelino Camacho, leader of the outlawed workers commissions, told a press conference.

"It is necessary for the government to negotiate with the opposition."

Senor Camacho said the government had made no contact with him, referring to speculation that Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez might tone down the ban on the Communist Party by legalising the workers commissions.

He said the workers commissions met secretly in Barcelona last Sunday after the government banned their planned congress in Madrid last month.

Senor Suarez, appointed prime minister 10 days ago made a flying visit to Paris today for talks with his French counterpart, Mr. Jacques Chirac.

Government sources dismissed rumours that he might also see exiled Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo who lives in Paris.

They said the visit underlined Spain's desire for closer ties with Western Europe, already affirmed by the previous government.

On the eve of the parliamentary debate on the penal code, ultra-rightist deputies were lobbying to have the Communists explicitly excluded from politics.

They demanded that a clause be inserted in the penal code banning "national and international Communist associations."

Last month, the Cortes rejected a government draft of the penal code on the ground that it was not

firm enough in excluding

communists.

Tomorrow's debate will first parliamentary test Suarez who has promised the opposition a voice in a modern democracy.

In Barcelona, postmen's week-long pay strike today forced colleagues in 14 other cities back to work last week as the government met wage demands.

Non-aligned agrees to set press agency

NEW DELHI, July 13 (R). — A ministerial conference of non-aligned countries, ended today with the adoption of a resolution for a self-financing agencies pool among the countries.

The pool will be open to agencies from non-aligned countries as well as comparable agencies in the field of news dissemination from any country which far established no news of its own.

The pool will not be a joint agency. It will be an agency of full respect for democracy and equality among participating countries.

It will have a coordinating committee of which India named the first chairman.

The coordination committee will be elected once every year — at the beginning of the year in which summit meetings of non-aligned countries are held.

An the pool is to be a body each member would bear the cost of participation.

The constitution adopted at a six-day conference will for the final approval of the aligned summit beginning tomorrow on August 16.

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